
Reviewer, NO program

Date

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

☐ Eastern Shore (all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
☒ Western Shore (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles,
Prince George's and St. Mary's)
☐ Piedmont (Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll,
Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
☐ Western Maryland (Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

☐ Paleo-Indian 10000-7500 B.C.
☐ Early Archaic 7500-6000 B.C.
☐ Middle Archaic 6000-4000 B.C.
☐ Late Archaic 4000-2000 B.C.
☐ Early Woodland 2000-500 B.C.
☐ Middle Woodland 500 B.C. - A.D. 900
☐ Late Woodland/Archaic A.D. 900-1600
☐ Contact and Settlement A.D. 1570-1750
☐ Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815
☐ Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
☐ Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930
☒ Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present
☐ Unknown Period (☐ prehistoric ☐ historic)

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

☐ Subsistence
☐ Settlement

☐ Political
☐ Demographic
☐ Religion
☐ Technology
☐ Environmental Adaption

IV. Historic Period Themes:

☒ Agriculture
☐ Architecture, Landscape Architecture,
and Community Planning
☐ Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
☒ Government/Law
☐ Military
☐ Religion
☐ Social/Educational/Cultural
☐ Transportation

V. Resource Type:

Category: BuildingHistoric Environment: ruralHistoric Function(s) and Use(s): domestic/ dwelling

Known Design Source: _____

ADMINISTRATIVE/EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In connection with the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center (BARC) Master Plan project, the Agricultural Research Service (ARS) initiated procedures to comply with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended). In August 1995, Robinson & Associates, Inc., an architectural history and historic preservation consulting firm, was retained as consultants to conduct a survey of residences on the BARC property. A total of 18 residential buildings were identified by ARS for inclusion in the survey, which is being completed in phases. This report presents an assessment of eligibility for one of the buildings in the third phase of evaluation.

Building 531, the Maier House, is a typical American Foursquare, built ca. 1910 for a farmer, Joseph Maier, and his family. The Maier House, and its surrounding 288-acre parcel, was acquired by the government in 1938 as part of the expansion program at the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center during the mid-late 1930s. The land was used for the Swine Unit, and the house became known as the Swine Herdsman's House. **This residence does not appear to rise to the level of historic and/or architectural significance necessary to meet the National Register criteria on an individual basis, nor does it form a part of a significant collection of buildings that appears to qualify as a historic district.**

METHODOLOGY

Soon after the initiation of the residential Determination of Eligibility project, a windshield survey of 18 residences at the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center, including Building 531, was conducted. A subsequent site visit to Building 531 enabled closer investigation of both the interior and exterior of this residence; photographs were taken at this time.

Historical research for Building 531 was conducted primarily at the National Archives and Records Administration's Washington, D.C., facility. Research on the use of the property by the government was conducted at the National Archives' College Park, MD, facility. Previous work by Robinson & Associates on the history of BARC (Robinson & Associates, Inc., *Beltsville Agricultural Research Center, Phase III Report*, December 1995) provided general information on BARC in the 1930s.

A Maryland Historic Trust Inventory Form was prepared for the residence, based on the requirements specified in the *Guidelines for Completing the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form*.

EVALUATION OF INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY

Building 531 was evaluated under National Register Criteria A, B, and C at the local and national levels of significance. The relevant criteria, as listed in the *National Register Bulletin 16* (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division), read as follows:

The quality of **significance** in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or**
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or**
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; . . .**

Criterion A

Building 531 does not meet Criterion A. Given current sources of information concerning settlement and agriculture patterns in Prince George's County, there does not appear to be anything outstanding or unusual about the history of the house and its property. The Maier family [see below] were German immigrants, who settled in the area and farmed the land. The house, bought by the government in the late 1930s and used as employee housing, was one of a large number of properties acquired and used in a similar fashion throughout the Department of Agriculture's operations.

Criterion B

Building 531 does not appear to have significance under Criterion B. The Maier family, German immigrants, is representative of a typical farming family in Prince George's County in the first decades of the twentieth century. Neither the family, nor subsequent residents, carry the significance necessary to meet Criterion B.

Criterion C

Building 531 is not distinguished architecturally. The house is a typical foursquare, a house type common in the area and in the United States in the first decades of the twentieth century, and it is not an outstanding or unusual example of its type. It is an undistinguished two-story house, with a front porch over the first story and a central dormer window in the hipped roof. It does not embody the characteristics that represent the work of a master or that possess high artistic values, nor can it be said to qualify as a contributing resource to a potential district.

Criterion D

Building 531 was not evaluated for archeological significance.

Integrity

Building 531 has been extensively remodeled recently, a job that involved the replacement of all windows, a new roof and porch, and aluminum siding. The seven qualities of integrity observed by the National Park Service include location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. While the house retains its integrity of location and design, most of the other criteria can no longer be met. The recent renovations have diminished the house's integrity of craftsmanship and materials. The integrity of setting, feeling, and association have also been altered by the renovations,

as well as by the development of the Soil Conservation Service Road into a sizable artery at BARC, and by the diminished role the house plays in relation to the cluster of buildings farther north that formed the core of the Swine Unit. The house no longer has any direct connection to that grouping, and through the overgrowth of the surrounding area has been topographically isolated from its setting.

EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY AS A CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE OF A POTENTIAL DISTRICT

Building 531 does not appear to be eligible as a contributing resource to a potential historic district. It is isolated in its location from the core of buildings erected in the late 1930s associated with the Swine Unit; these buildings, such as the hog farrowing barn, form a cohesive stylistic and functional group. Building 531's function as a residence did not play an integral role in the operation of the Swine Unit, nor is the building is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. It does not appear to qualify for inclusion as a contributing resource.

PG: 64-10

The Maier House -- Building 531

Beltsville Agricultural Research Center -- Beltsville, MD

Location: Beltsville, MD (Prince George's County)

Date of Construction: ca. 1910

Access: Public (Restricted)

The Maier House (Building 531) at the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center (BARC) is one of a number of farmhouse residences acquired by the government in the mid-1930s during the expansion of the experimental farm operations. Building 531 is a typical American Foursquare, built ca. 1910 for the German immigrant farmer Joseph Maier and his family. The Maier House and its surrounding 288-acre parcel were acquired by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in 1938. The area, located in what is today known as the East Farm of BARC, was developed as the Swine Unit, and the house was used for employee housing. It was referred to as the Swine Herdsman's House. Recently renovated, the house has been used fairly continuously as employee housing.

Maryland Historical Trust Inventory Form
Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Data
The Maier House -- Building 531 -- MHT # P.G.: 64-10
Beltsville Agricultural Research Center
Prince George's County, Maryland

HISTORIC CONTEXT

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographical Organization: Western Shore

Chronological/Developmental Periods: Industrial/Urban Dominance

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s): Agriculture

Resource Type:

Category: building

Historic Environment: rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): domestic

Known Design Source: none

**Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form
Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties**

Survey No. P.G. #64-10

Magi No.

DOE ☐ yes ☐ no

1. Name

Historic Name Maier House; Swine Herdsman's House

Common Name and Building Number Building 531

2. Location

Street and Number Beltsville Agricultural Research Center

City, Town Beltsville

Congressional District

State and Zip Code MD 20705

County Prince George's

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present use
<input type="checkbox"/> District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input type="checkbox"/> Work in Progress	<input type="checkbox"/> Educational
<input type="checkbox"/> Site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> In Process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes: Restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government
	<input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes: Unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial
	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Military
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: Housing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> Park
			<input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> Religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation

4. Owner of Property

Name U.S. Department of Agriculture

Street & Number 10300 Baltimore Avenue

Telephone No.: (301) 504-5187

City, Town Beltsville

State and Zip Code MD 20705

5. Location of Legal Description

Courthouse, Registry of Deeds, etc. Prince George's County Courthouse Liber# 390 Folio# 160

Street & Number Main Street

City, Town Upper Marlboro

State and Zip Code MD

6. Representation in Existing Historic Survey

☐ Yes ☒ No

Title

Date

☐ Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Local

Depository for Survey Records

City, Town

State and Zip

7. Description

Survey No. P.G. #64-10

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved
<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed		

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

8. Significance

Survey No. P.G. #61-25

Period	Areas of Significance			
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Archeology-Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Community Planning	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> Archeology-Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> Law	<input type="checkbox"/> Science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Economics	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanit
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Music	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Exploration/Settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> Philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Politics/Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> Invention		

Specific Dates	Architect				Builder	Area
Applicable Criteria:	<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> C	<input type="checkbox"/> D		
Applicable Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> C	<input type="checkbox"/> D	<input type="checkbox"/> E	<input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G
Level of Significance	<input type="checkbox"/> National	<input type="checkbox"/> State	<input type="checkbox"/> Local			

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

Overview

Building 531, the Maier House, is perched on a rise above Soil Conservation Service Road at the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center, facing west. The residence is a typical American Foursquare, characterized by its square footprint, its four-room plan, and its pyramidal roof shape. When it was acquired by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in the mid-1930s, public works moneys were used to renovate the house, which was christened "the Swine Herdsman's House."¹ The house is currently unoccupied. It has recently been extensively renovated, including the replacement of all windows, the sheathing of the house in aluminum siding, and the replacement of the roof and porch.

Exterior Description

The Maier House is two stories high. The roof is a hipped roof, pyramidally shaped, and it has a single chimney, connected to the furnace at the apex of the roof, enclosed in an aluminum-sided box. The original windows of the building have all been replaced with one-over-one double-hung windows; the replacement windows exhibit no shutters or lintels or other decorative elements.

The primary facade, which faces west, is three bays wide and features an entrance placed slightly off-center in the center bay. It consists of a small wooden door, with an exterior metal screen door. A one-story porch runs the width of this facade. Supported by four simple wood columns, the porch has a very gently sloping hipped roof. On the first story, in the outer bays, paired windows frame the central door. Likewise on the second floor, there is a paired window set in each outer bay, with no window in the center bay over the entrance door. Centered on the roofline is a projecting dormer with a pyramidal roof and paired one-over-one windows.

The north and south facades feature two paired window sets on each floor. The south facade features in the westernmost bay a paired window on each floor. In the center bay, there is a paired window in the second floor and a tiny box-like one-over-one window at the first floor level. The easternmost bay features a single, tall, narrow one-over-one window at the second floor, and a shorter one-over-one at the first floor.

The rear (or east) facade, which today provides primary access to the house, has two entrance doors in the central bay. Both are enclosed by a shed-roof screened porch, which sits on a raised concrete block. Between the two doors is a narrow one-over-one window. This facade, unlike the principal facade, does not have paired windows. In the outer bays, outside the screen porch, is a one-over-one window. The second floor features a single one-over-one window in each of the elevation's three bays. The center window appears slightly off center. In the center of the roofline is a projecting pyramidal-roofed dormer, with a paired one-over-one window, identical to the dormer of the west facade. At ground level, to the south of the porch, is located the entrance to the basement.

¹NARA, RG 54, Entry 135D, Box 4. Misfiled under 39047; job number is actually 39076.

Interior Description

The front door opens onto a large living room, the windows and doors of which are distinguished by corner block molding with paterae. The living room occupies the northwest corner of the house. In plans drawn up by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in 1938 after its acquisition of the house, the front door opened onto a central hall, that ran between the living room and the spare room in the southwest corner.² Part of the alterations undertaken by the government included the installation of a small bathroom, located under the stairs in this spare room. The dining room, located in the northeast corner, is not separated from the living room by a full wall, but rather by a large central opening. The area at the rear of the house in line with the central hall contains the pantry; it is framed on either side by the rear entrance doors, one of which opens onto the dining room, the other of which opens onto the kitchen. The kitchen, in the southeast corner of the house, also contains the stairs to the basement.

On the second floor, the hallway runs north-south, across the width of the house. At the southern end is the set of stairs that leads from the first floor, and at the northern end is a set of stairs that leads to the attic space. There are four bedrooms, one in each corner of the house. The middle section, occupied on the first floor with the hall and pantry, is on the second floor occupied by closets on the west side, and a bathroom on the east. The bathroom was installed during the initial renovations undertaken after the acquisition of the house.

There is a full basement. The floor at the time of the government's acquisition of the house was dirt, and a hot air furnace was located along with a coal storage bin in the northeast corner of the house. The renovations included pouring a concrete floor for the basement.

²"Proposed Remodeling of Swine Herdsman's Home, Beltsville, MD." Plans drawn by Arnold Burr, September 24, 1938. NARA, RG 54, Entry 135D, Box 4 (1938).

Overview

Building 531, the Maier House, was erected in the early part of the twentieth century by a German farmer and his family. The house and its 233-acre tract were acquired by the Department of Agriculture in the mid-to-late 1930s, during a time of great expansion at the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center (BARC). Used as an employee residence for the Swine Unit area, the house came to be called the Swine Herdsman's House.

Building 531 as the Maier Family Residence

Joseph Maier emigrated to the United States from Germany in 1893, becoming a U.S. citizen in 1908. He was 60 years old and widowed, at the time of the 1920 Census, living with his son Earnest (age 20) and daughter Louies [sic, Louise?] (age 21). His children were both born in Kansas, which would place Maier in Kansas at the turn of the century. In 1920, Maier listed his occupation as a farmer, running his own business.¹ He would have been one of a large number of German immigrants in Prince George's County. The Maier House in the Beltsville area was probably constructed around 1910.

The Maier house followed the highly popular form called the Foursquare, built throughout both suburban and rural America from the late 1890s to the 1920s.² Construction of the form peaked around 1900. The Foursquare type presented Americans at the turn of the century with a simple, solid, affordable house. Its design emphasized massiveness and strength and a simple square footprint, a departure from asymmetrical Victorian forms.

The typical Foursquare was "two stories high, set on a raised basement with the first floor approached by steps, a veranda running the full width of the first story, capped by a low pyramidal roof that usually contained at least a front dormer, and an interior plan of four nearly equal sized rooms per floor plus side stairwell."³ The Maier House follows this formula very closely, deviating only slightly in the disposition of the stairwell.

Prince George's County like most parts of the country, has a wealth of foursquares that date from the early twentieth century. Prince George's County's *Illustrated Inventory of Historic Sites* lists five examples of American Foursquare houses: the D.S.S. Goodloe House (listed in the National Register of Historic Places), the Baker-Holliday House, the Arthur G. Bowie House, Beechwood, and the

¹U.S. Census, 1920. Maryland, Prince George's County, District 14.

²The term "American Foursquare" is used to designate slightly larger dwellings; smaller ones are often called "Workingman's Foursquares."

³Alan Gowans, *The Comfortable House: North American Suburban Architecture, 1890-1930*, (Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1986), 84.

Terrett House.⁴ The Maier House has no distinguishing architectural characteristics that would give cause for listing it among the more important of the county's Foursquares.

The Swine Herdsman's House: Building 531 Following Acquisition by the Government

After its acquisition, the Maier House was referred to by the government as the Swine Herdsman's House. The house was remodeled for use as a government employee residence, and the associated acres were used to develop a new site for the Swine Unit. The sum of \$2,000 was allotted for the remodeling of the house for use as a government employee residence. Like most of the residences in the BARC area prior to the government's acquisition of the land, the Maier House did not have water or electricity. There was an existing hot air furnace, with piping connecting to registers in all the rooms except the halls. Correspondence regarding the project discussed replacing the then current heating system with a hot water heating system, installing a water system (to include bathroom fixtures, kitchen sink, etc.) throughout the house, wiring the house for electricity, and providing a cement floor in the basement. At the time of the correspondence, September 1938, an electric power line had already been run to the house.⁵

Recommendations for the renovation of the house directed that all rooms, except the kitchen, which was to be painted, were to have wall paper. To correct a sag in the living room, it was proposed to replace the wooden post wedge that sat on the dirt floor of the basement on the new concrete footing to support the floor. The metal roof was considered in good repair, in need only of a coat of paint. On the second floor, a bathroom was created out of a small room on the east side of the house; and on the first floor, a small bathroom was installed in the spare room underneath the stairs.

Prior to the development of the new Swine Unit on the Maier property, the Swine Unit occupied land in the Central Farm area that was desired for the construction of the Central Laboratory Group (Administration and Laboratory Building, Laboratory for the Food & Drug Administration, and the Laboratory for the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils). The transfer was accomplished using public works monies. Funds of \$53,500 by the Public Works Administration and \$21,500 by the Works Progress Administration were granted for the transfer of facilities. Land clearing operations were begun in September 1938 by the Civilian Conservation Corps. The land was plowed and levelled for paddocks, and several new structures were erected. A hog farrowing house and the feed storage barn were both started that autumn. The fencing and posts from the original location were brought and

⁴The Inventory is published by the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission. It lists the 260 designated historic sites in Prince George's County, sixty-one of which are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

⁵Memorandum to Mr. S.H. McCrory from J.R. Mohler, September 27, 1938. Survey notes by J.H. Zeller on the house, September 26, 1938. NARA, RG 54, Entry 135D, Box 4.

reused.⁶

According to a March 1939 map of BARC, the newly developed Swine section was not yet easily accessible by the East-West Road, the primary drive through the Beltsville property. It had been laid out and surfaced from the entrance gate to the Goat Barn in 1936 by the Civilian Conservation Corps stationed at Beltsville. It seems that the road, while perhaps graded, was not yet surfaced with asphalt. Forest Service and Biological Service areas, located at the very far east of the property, engendered still more activities in the development of this area of BARC.

The Swine Unit located on the original Maier tract counted some 5,000 pigs at the peak of its operation. Dr. Buretskyn, one of the world's premiere swine geneticists, did much of his research, selection, and breeding here in this area.⁷

Conclusion

Building 531 has been used as a staff residence since the Agricultural Department acquired the building in the mid-1930s. One recent resident of the Maier House was the late Bill Peters, who served as the Head Animal Caretaker and the Head Technician for the Swine area.⁸ The most recent resident of the house was James Clark, who was a BARC security officer.⁹

⁶Report submitted by Harry L. Brown to Harold L. Ickes, November 1, 1938. RG 16, Entry 17, Box 2692 (1938).

⁷Oral interview with Michael Combs, former National Information Specialist at BARC, conducted by Robinson & Associates, Inc. July 16, 1996.

⁸Oral interview with Michael Combs, July 16, 1996.

⁹Information from ARS, Real Property.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. P.G. #64-10

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the site follows Soil Conservation Service Road on the west. It is bounded on the north by the line of trees that forms the perimeter of the forest separating the house from the principal buildings of the Swine Unit. On the east and south, the site is bounded by the driveway leading to the house.

11. Form Prepared by

Name/Title Heather Ewing, Judith Robinson, Architectural Historians

Organization Robinson & Associates, Inc.

Date September 15, 1996

Street & Number 1909 Q St., NW #300

Telephone (202) 234-2333

City or Town Washington, D.C.

State 20009

Concurrence of State Preservation Officer

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

Return to: Maryland Historical Trust
OHCP/OHCO
100 Community Place
Crownsville, Maryland 21032-2023
(410) 514-7600

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Interview

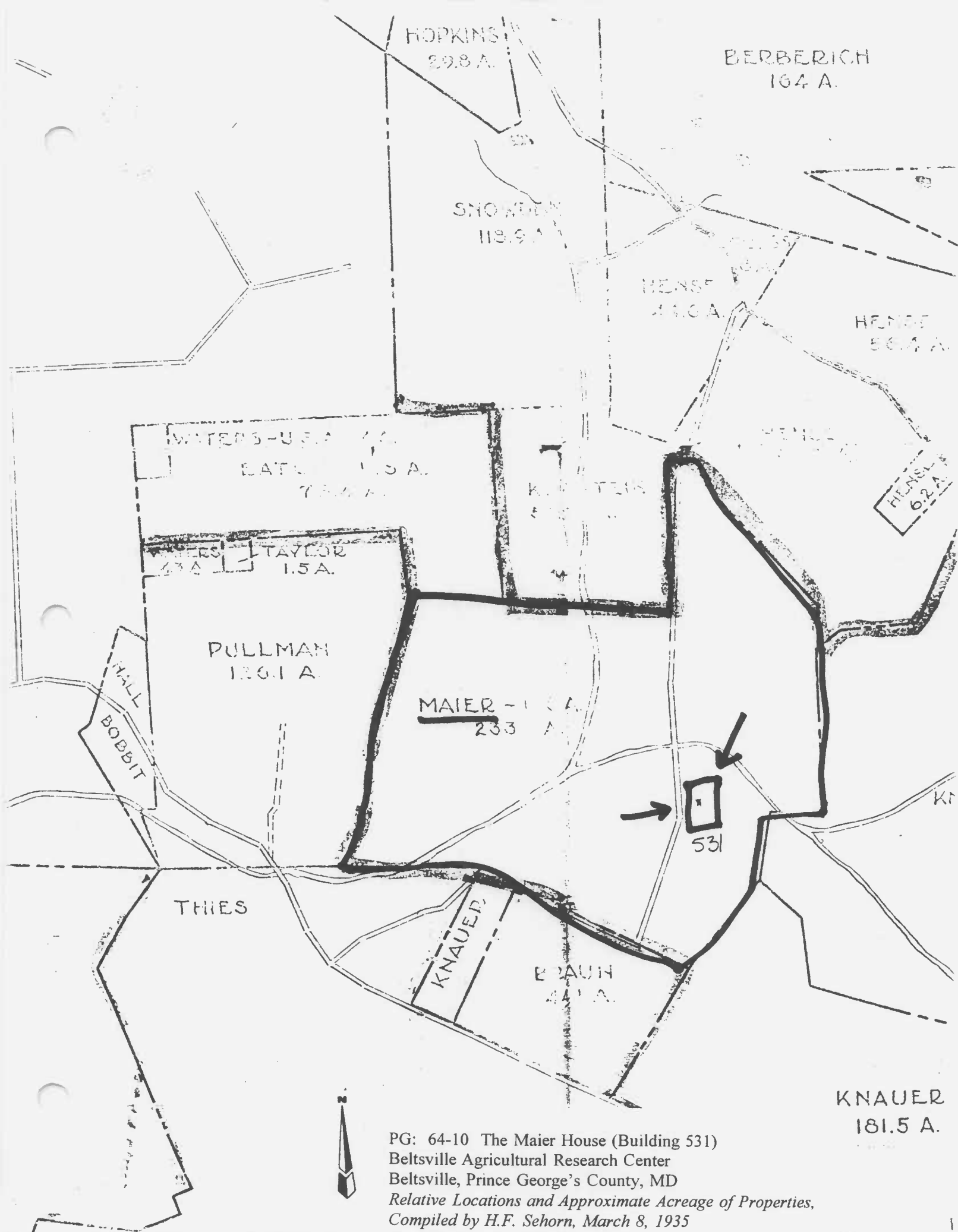
Oral interview with Michael Combs, former National Information Specialist at BARC, now retired, conducted by Heather Ewing of Robinson & Associates, Inc., July 16, 1996.

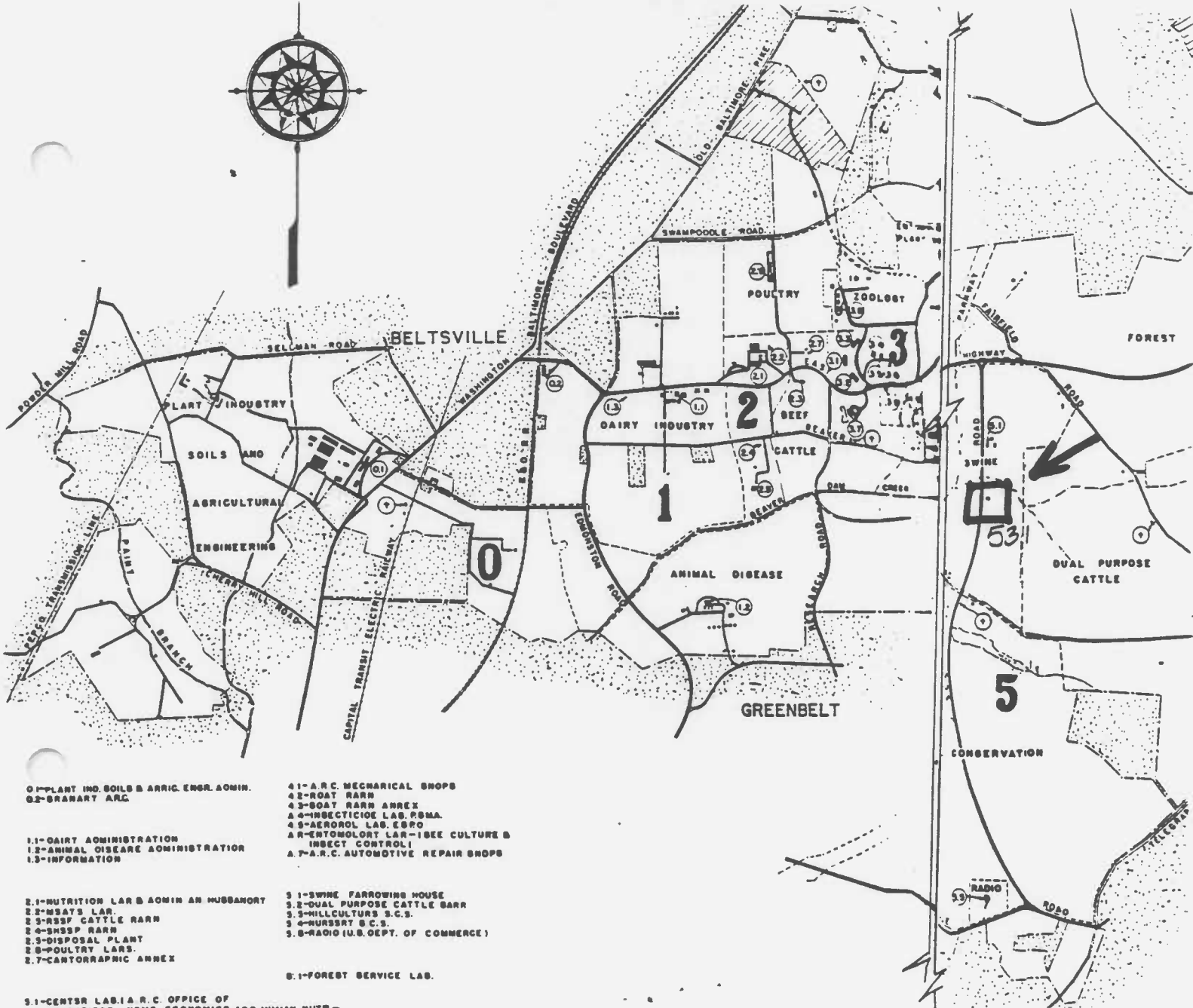
531

SOIL CONSERVATION ROAD



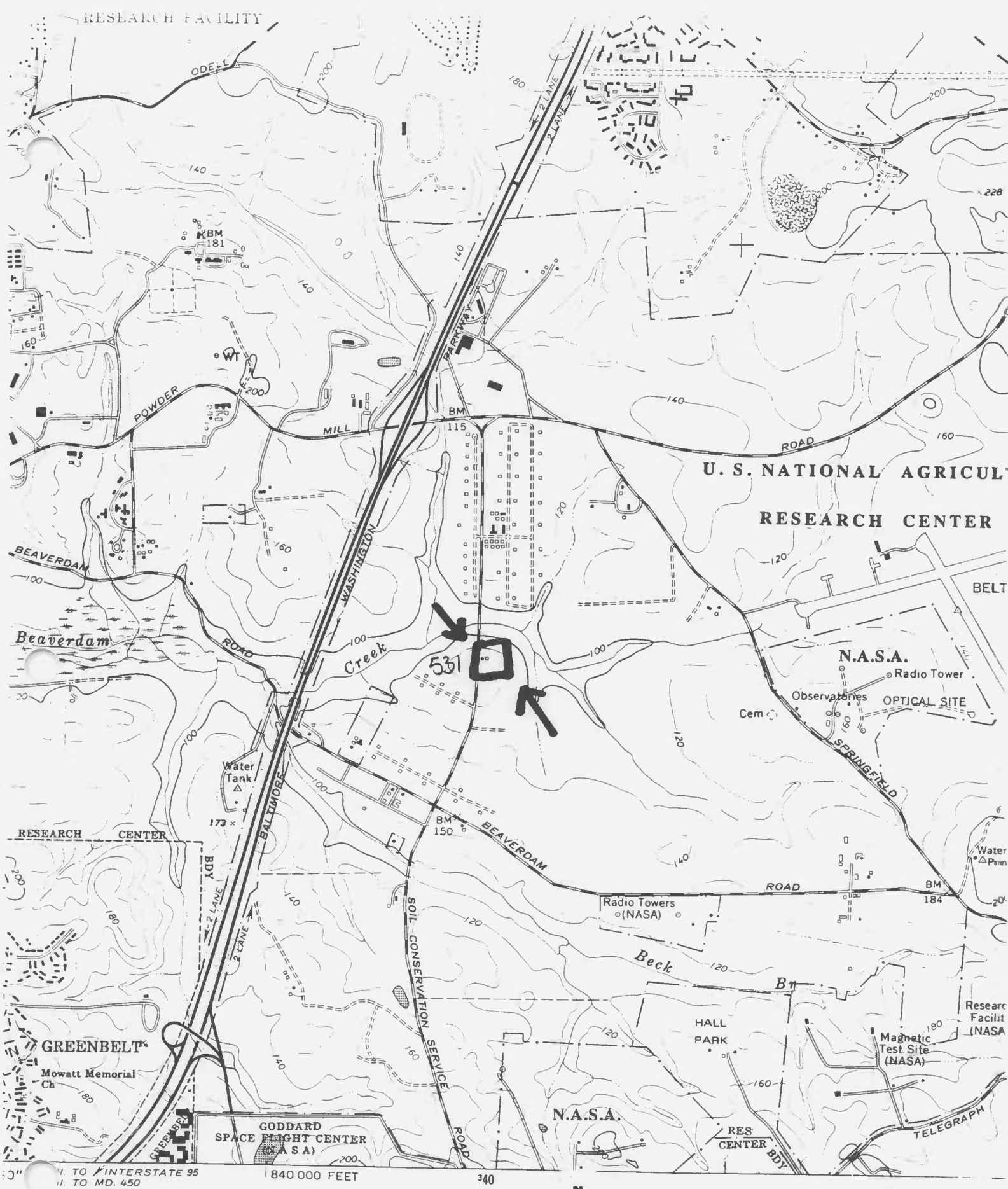
PG: 64-10 The Maier House (Building 531)
Beltsville Agricultural Research Center
Beltsville, Prince George's County, MD
U.S. Geological Survey Map, Laurel, MD, Quadrant, 1979





SCALE IN MILES

PG: 64-10 The Maier House (Building 531)
Beltsville Agricultural Research Center
Beltsville, Prince George's County, MD
Agricultural Research Center, May 1947



Map prepared by the Army Map Service
 Edited and published by the Geological Survey
 Control by USGS, USC&GS, USCE, USSCS, and WSSC
 Topography by photogrammetric methods and by planetable
 surveys 1943. Revised by the Geological Survey 1965
 Cylindrical projection. 1927 North American datum
 2000-foot grid based on Maryland coordinate system

PG: 64-10 The Maier House (Building 531)
 Beltsville Agricultural Research Center
 Beltsville, Prince George's County, MD
 BARC Master Plan, 1995



CON
 NATIONAL



PG: 64-10

MAIER HOUSE (BUILDING 531)

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY MD

HEATHER EWING
AUGUST 1996

MD SHPO

WEST FACADE, LOOKING EAST



PG: 64-10

MAIER HOUSE (BUILDING 531)

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY MD

HEATHER EWING

AUGUST 1996

MDSHPO

EAST + NORTH FAZADES, LOOKING SOUTHWEST



PG: 64-10

MAYER HOUSE (BUILDING 531)

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY MD

STEPHANIE FOELL

MARCH 1997

MDSHPO

INTERIOR, FRONT HALL, LOOKING EAST